

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 24th February, 1871.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Mārwar Gazette*, of the 13th February, referring to the rumoured reduction of the Indian Army, says, that as it is well disciplined, and has had large sums of money expended upon it to bring it to this state of perfection, it affords a good opportunity for Native Chiefs to entertain the discharged men, and he is of opinion that it would be good for the State if the Diwan of the Rajah of Jodhpore would employ them.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 7th February, alluding to the arrival at Sealkote, on the 29th January, of a son of the Amir Shere Ali Khan Bahadur, of Cabul, says that this Chief is halting in the fort, and purposes remaining three days, after which he will proceed to Lahore, for the purpose of seeking an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. The editor suggests that this is possibly the Sirdar Yaqub Khan, son of the Amir, and that the object of his visit is to obtain the good offices of the Panjáb Government in interceding for him with his father. If this surmise be correct, the writer is sure that Mr. Davies will get the rebellious son pardoned.

The *Urdú Delhi Gazette*, of the 18th February, contains some remarks concerning the Ulwar State, and the objectionable course pursued by the Mahārāja, who has disappointed the expectations of those who thought, and hoped, that the

good arrangements made by Government in the Ulwar territories would have had their effect in reforming the Chief. But, adds the writer, it is clear that he will not turn from his evil ways, and he has no desire to be friendly with his brethren (the Thakoors). The Delhi people, for whose friendship he has lost so much, and has been so disgraced, are still in secret correspondence with him, and those of his servants who assist in carrying on the same, are well known. The writer mentions the Political Agent in terms of praise; but adds, that owing to former mismanagement, the difficulty of arranging the affairs of the State is great, and cannot be so soon accomplished as might be wished. "Captain Cadell is winning the hearts of all by his strong sense of justice, the zemindars are perfectly satisfied with his arrangements; and they have great hopes that their wrongs will be righted. The Chief is not alone to blame for former mismanagement; there were many persons, who, from motives of self-interest, treated him like a puppet, and turned him whichever way they chose; and the strange part of it is that the Mussulmans of Delhi, who have been the cause of all this, and who interfered so much in the arrangements of the State by misleading the Chief with evil advice, are still in Delhi, and working in the same way." The writer is of opinion that the Political Agent and the Government ought to be made aware of this, as it is the wish of Government to save the Ulwar State from ruin.

The *Kavi Bachan Sutha*, of the 19th February, alludes to the detention of Sochet Singh in the Amritsar Jail, and enquires whether the Commissioner had power to order this, as the Chief's only fault was his having gone into Government territory. The writer expresses a hope that he will be ere long released.

EDUCATIONAL

The *Rohilkhand Akhbār*, of the 11th February, publishes an article in praise of the Delhi College, which he calls the "New Delhi College," and he congratulates the people on their good

fortune in having in their city an institution where so many persons are so largely benefited. The writer asserts that the monthly pay of those who have obtained appointments by means of this College amounts to some five thousand rupees, and he feels certain that, in the course of a few years, it will afford a similar amount to that which was derived from Bahadur Shah's pension allowance, viz., one lakh of rupees. He proceeds to point out that the College has already yielded its pecuniary advantages to students; but that when we come to reflect upon the amount of wealth it has, and is still distributing, in the shape of knowledge, the former advantages are as nothing in comparison. The object of the article seems to be to introduce the name of Baboo Hookum Chund, one of the successful students, who is said to be only 18 years of age, and is endowed with talents of a very high order; in short, the writer thinks that the people of Delhi ought to be very proud of him.

The *Kavi Bachan Sudhá*, of the 19th February, mentions a rumour to the effect, that the students of the Benares College have represented to the Principal that the examiners are unfit for the duties entrusted to them. The editor adds that this charge ought to be carefully investigated, or it may result in harm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the 14th February, offers some remarks upon the new law passed with reference to the liabilities of some of the Taluqdars of Oudh. The writer says that he never until now supposed that, under British rule, a man's rights could be taken from him and withheld. But that certain Taluqdars, after having taken loans from money-lenders, made over their landed property to the court; that the court has removed the mortgages, although the term for which the estates were mortgaged has not expired, and neither the principal nor interest has been paid to the money-lenders. It is added that even the Taluqdars urge that this course will give them a bad name, but that they are not heard. The writer proceeds,—

"Some of the mortgagees of the Hurdni district complained, and when they could get no satisfactory result from the court, appealed to the Commissioner of Seetapore, who directed the cases to be brought before the District Officer. One man has got a decree, but—according to the new law which rules that decrees cannot be realized from the Taluqdars, nor from property made over to the court—other creditors are in great distress, and quite helpless as to the course they should adopt to realize their just dues."

It is added that the Taluqdars are quite light-hearted, as though they had no liabilities; and it is not yet known what measures will be resorted to by the Commissioner in the matter.

The writer concludes by enquiring of editors of newspapers how they will proceed to recover the arrears of subscription to their journals due to them from these gentlemen?

The *Ab-i-Hayât-i-Hind*, of the 15th February, referring to the intended visit to England of the Rajah of Vizianagram, asks certain questions with the object of learning whether the Chief will or will not suffer in any way by carrying out his intention.

The first question is as to the propriety of men of respectable castes—such as Brahmins, &c.—proceeding to England and seeking an audience of the Queen?

The second is—whether they will suffer in caste by the trip?

The third is—whether on their return they will be allowed to mix again with people of their own caste?

The replies said to have been given by a committee convened for the purpose are as follow:—

1st,—That it is only proper for men of respectable castes to seek interviews with sovereigns of other countries, and make known their grievances, provided they do so in accordance with their title, rank, and dignity.

2nd,—There is no loss of caste in travelling, provided proper arrangements are made for the supply of the customary food and water on the journey. The ship in which the journey is performed must be one bought or built for the purpose, copper vessels must be filled with water by Hindus, and all culinary arrangements similarly made. When food cannot be cooked on board, parched grain or sweetmeats must be used, and a supply of cow's milk is indispensable. If these rules are strictly adhered to, no man will suffer in caste by travelling.

3rd,—The reply is the same as above, that if the customs of caste are religiously observed, no matter where a man may be, he cannot lose caste.

The article concludes by advising the Mahārāja to provide a couple of ships for the respectable people of Hindustan, in order that they may journey to foreign countries without danger to their caste; and it is further suggested that the Maharaja shall establish one or more shops in England where suitable food may be obtained by Hindus. "If all this is done," adds the writer, "the Mahārāja will gain a great name, and no one will blame him: moreover, he will have been the means of opening the road to many Natives of India, who have been hitherto unable to visit England."

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbār*, of the 15th February, chronicles what the writer terms an important event at the Allygurh Railway-station, and calls upon the reporters on the Vernacular Press of Allahabad and Bengal to notice it. It is said that during the last week of January a European lady and gentleman (unmarried) arrived at Allygurh, and passed the night at the hotel. About the time when the lady was retiring for the night, a gentleman, who is well known, arrived at the station and made his way to the ladies' room. The writer does not know exactly what happened, "but things at last arrived at such a pass, that the lady's hair was in the gentleman's hands, and his hat in her's. The police were attracted by the disturbance, and perhaps one gentleman was captured; the others, whose

names are known, ran away. There is no doubt that one of the gentlemen who was seized was one of the officers of the district, and what he said in presence of the police proves his official standing. 'Do you not know that I am———Bahadur.' Our reporter has told us the name, but we refrain from publishing it, as our object is not to lower the reputation of any one in particular, but to call the attention of the superior officers to their subordinates, to watch their actions, and not allow such important cases as these to pass unheeded.

"The writer goes on to say that some influential friends of the offender rescued him out of the hands of the police, and an attempt at reconciliation was made in the morning. The poor traveller who was with the lady endeavoured to obtain redress; but 'who hears the voice of the parrot when the kettle drum sounds? From all sides the cry came,—be quiet, be quiet, let it pass, let it pass.' And the poor man, in sheer helplessness, departed from Allygurh. Now, we ask, is it on the strength of such conduct as this that the English boast and brag, and compare Hindustanis to wild beasts? Do they by such acts set a good example to the people of Hindustan to allow their women to travel by Railway? Truly there is no fighting against fate! God forbid that it should be so, but had this happened between a European and Hindustani, either the Hindustani would not have been found alive, or the gentleman's corpse would have been found in the morning encased in a black box near the graveyard."

The writer concludes by regretting the absence of Mr. Lawrence, formerly Collector at Allygurh, who is now on leave in England; and he entreats the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to institute a strict enquiry into the matter, and have it properly investigated: not by the authorities at Allygurh, but by some one specially deputed from some other district for the purpose. He further suggests that the statement of European witnesses at Allygurh be taken upon oath.

The *Oudh Akhbar*, of the 14th of February, publishes an article against cruelty to animals. The writer, after alluding to the existing prohibition concerning cruelty, overloading beasts of burden, &c., points out that, notwithstanding the law against it, cruelty is still practised, and he instances the indiscriminate slaughter of dogs, whether they be private property, or without owners, such dogs being in many cases very useful to their keepers. The writer also brings to notice the gross cruelty of bird-catchers, who destroy those birds which are of no use to them; and unless they can find some one tender-hearted enough to ransom them, they not unfrequently tear off their wings and feathers and throw them away; moreover, these people burn nests and destroy the eggs—all of which the writer considers worthy of the notice of Government.

The *Majma-ul-Bahrain*, of the 16th February, alludes to the number of girls collected for sale at Gwalior for immoral purposes. The writer is of opinion that the authorities ought to take notice of this.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 20th February, publishes an article upon the recent orders of Government prohibiting persons over the age of twenty-five years from entering the Government service. The writer considers that if this order is based upon the idea that such persons could, at the age of 55 years, fall back on their half-pay pension, still, as a general rule, it would be injurious. The great complaint in the present day is that young men, employed in subordinate offices, are not up to their work, and wanting in ability. And if this rule is carried out, matters in this respect will not be improved. The writer is further of opinion that if economy be the object, the saving will not be very marked, as half-pay pensions must still be given, and it will be better to regulate them according to length of service. He concludes by expressing wonder that the works of one Governor-General should be so completely reversed by another; and instances as a case in point the ruling of Lord Lawrence, which allowed those who were entitled

to pensions to receive them, even though they might be still able to work—his object being to allow those pensioners who could work an opportunity of doing so, and be ready at hand for the purpose—an arrangement which the 55 years' rule has completely done away with. He concludes by speculating as to how Lord Mayo's acts will be received by his successors, and whether they will be allowed to stand.

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The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Riyáz-i-Núr-i-Hind</i> , ...	Muradabad, ...	Jany. 28th, 1871.	1871.
2	<i>Vidyá Vilás</i> , ...	Jammu, ...	" 28th	Feby. 17th
3	<i>Urdú Dhaulpore Gazette</i> , ...	Dhaulpore, ...	Feby. 1st	" 17th
4	<i>Matla-i-Núr</i> , ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 6th	" 17th
5	<i>Rajpútána Social Science Congress</i> , ...	Jaipore, ...	" 10th	" 17th
6	<i>Kárnámah</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 13th	" 17th
7	<i>Shola-i-Túr</i> , ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 14th	" 17th
8	<i>Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind</i> , ...	Agra, ...	" 15th	" 17th
9	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 7th	" 19th
10	<i>Máhwá Akhbár</i> , ...	Indour, ...	" 8th	" 19th
11	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...	Delhi, ...	" 15th	" 19th
12	<i>Núr-ul-Absár</i> , ...	Allahabad, ...	" 15th	" 19th
13	<i>Urdú Akhbár</i> , ...	Delhi, ...	" 16th	" 19th
14	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette</i> , ...	Allygurh, ...	" 17th	" 19th
15	<i>Koh-i-Núr</i> , ...	Lahore, ...	" 11th	" 20th
16	<i>Urdú Márwár Gazette</i> , ...	Jodhpore, ...	" 13th	" 20th
17	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i> , ...	Agra, ...	" 15th	" 20th
18	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 17th	" 20th
19	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb</i> , ...	Gujaranwalla, ...	" 3rd week.	" 20th
20	<i>Baland-i-Akhtar</i> , ...	Muradabad, ...	" 5th	" 21st
21	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbár</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 11th	" 21st
22	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 14th	" 21st
23	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 16th	" 21st
24	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 16th	" 21st
25	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain</i> , ...	Ludhiana, ...	" 16th	" 21st
26	<i>Jahwa-i-Túr</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 18th	" 21st
27	<i>Urdú Muir Gazette</i> , ...	Ditto, ...	" 18th	" 21st
28	<i>Urdú Delhi Gazette</i> , ...	Agra, ...	" 18th	" 21st
29	<i>Panjábi Akhbár</i> , ...	Lahore, ...	" 18th	" 21st
30	<i>Urdú Benares Gazette</i> , ...	Benares, ...	" 20th	" 21st
31	<i>Kárnámah</i> , ...	Lucknow, ...	" 20th	" 22nd
32	<i>Rajpútána Social Science Congress</i> , ...	Jaipore, ...	" 17th	" 23rd
33	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí</i> , ...	Rampore, ...	" 20th	" 23rd
34	<i>Riyaz-i-Núr-i-Hind</i> , ...	Muradabad, ...	" 4th	" 24th
35	<i>Meerut Gazette</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 11th	" 24th
36	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i> , ...	Gwalior, ...	" 12th	" 24th
37	<i>Shola-i-Túr</i> , ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 21st	" 24th
38	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpore</i> , ...	Jaunpore, ...	" 21st	" 24th
39	<i>Tahzib-ul Akhláq</i> , ...	Allygurh, ...	" 22nd	" 24th
40	<i>Hindi Dhaulpore Gazette</i> , ...	Dhaulpore, ...	" 1st	" 17th
41	<i>Jagat Samáchr</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 6th	" 17th
42	<i>Hindi Benares Akhbár</i> , ...	Benares, ...	" 16th	" 18th
43	<i>Samai Binod</i> , ...	Nynee Tal, ...	" 15th	" 19th
44	<i>Hindi Márwár Gazette</i> , ...	Jodhpore, ...	" 13th	" 20th
45	<i>Hindi Muir Gazette</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 16th	" 21st
46	<i>Kavi Bachan Sudhá</i> , ...	Benares, ...	" 19th	" 22nd
47	<i>Jagat Samáchr</i> , ...	Meerut, ...	" 13th	" 24th

ALLAHABAD: -
The 27th February, 1871. }

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of
Upper India.

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1	1871.
2	17th
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ALABABAD : ...
The 25th February, 1871.
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of
Upper India.